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MEMOIRS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN LACEY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 13.)

Before I commence my narrative at New York, it will be proper to recite the proceedings of the Monthly meeting of Quakers to which by birthright I belonged. After being visited by several Committes, and finding me inflexible a few days before my march from Bucks County, I rec'd a Paper, containing the following Order and extract from their Minutes.

Whereas John Lacey Ju^r hath had his birth and education amongst Friends; but hath so far diviated from the principles of Friends as to learn the art of War; and having been treated with on that account, but not coming to a sence of this error, we give forth this our Testimony against such practices and can have no further Unity with him as a Member of our Society untill he comes to a sence of his Misconduct, and condemns the same to the satisfaction of Friends, which he may do is our desire for him.

(signed) JOSEPH CHAPMAN, *Clerk*

All my officers as well as myself being total strangers in New York, were at a loss to act, no provision having been made for our reception, we were left to make the best shift among total strangers we could. The Commanding officer, called the Town Major, however placed us in empty Houses, deserted by their former owners in fear of the approach of the Enemy who were soon expected. In Broadway I appointed Ensign John Beatty, Quartermaster, having no duty assigned us I order every Gun to be repaired & put in the best order. On the 13th of April Cap^t Robinson's Company joined us & on the 14th we were ordered to encamp on Long

Island under Major Housiker who had also arrived, we encamped in Tents on the North end of the Island. A few days after Cap^t More's Company arrived unarmed, and Cap^t Churches armed with Rifles, which according to the promise of Col. Wayne ought to have been in the hands of my Company. When Col. Wayne gave me recruiting orders, he told me to procure as many Rifles in Bucks County as I could, to be paid for by the Public on my joining the Regiment, and that if I procured more than any of the other Captains, my Company should be the Rifle Company, as he intended one of the Companies of his Regiment should be armed with Rifles. I procured upwards of twenty. None of the other Companies a single one. The Colo^l forgetting his promise, on our arrival at Chester, the Rifles were taken from my People and given to Capt. Churches, & my men armed with Muskets. I had used more industry to Cloth my men than any of the other Captains, their Regimentals were made in Philada. by the Taylors there mine at Darby by my own Men & others at that place under my own direction, and of Cloth I had procured myself, by which means My Company was Clothed several Weeks before any of the other Companies, and thus enabled to go on to New York so long before the others were ready to March. Our Regimental Coats were Deep blew faced with white, white Vests & Overalls edged with blew Cloth. A very beautiful uniform, but on experience was found much better adapted for parade than utility in the hardships of a Camp, as they too easily became soiled, and hard to clean.

On the 27th of April Colo^l Anth^y Wayne came to New York, I did not see him. Major Housiker informed me the Colo^l ordered him to send me immediately to Darby to pay the Board of my men, handing me a letter from Colo^l Johnston our Lieu^t Colo^l in these words—"immediately to return to Darby & settle and pay for the Men's board, I had neglected before I left that place, or my Character, which had already suffered would sustain much damage." I instantly left the Camp, hastened to Darby, satisfied the People

the blame lay with Colo^l Wayne, that he had forfeited his word with me, and that he was the cause of the Men being Quartered on them, as well as their not being paid. They were satisfyed and acknowledged me to be innoſent but reſuſed to take the money allow'd by Act of Congress. I made Application to the Committee of Safety, ſtated my predicament, they ordered a further allowance, and I effected a ſatisfactory ſettlement, payed them off and returned to long Iſland, which I reached on the 11th of May. Five of the Companies were ſtill there, with Lieut Colo^l Johnſton & Major Houſiker—Robiſons, mine & Churches were gone to Canada with Colo^l Wayne. He had taken his Pett Cap^t Moore with him to Command my Company, leaving his Unarmed, with the other four Companies to follow as ſoon as they procure arms. Colo^l Johnſton informed me Colo^l Wayne had left orders that I was to take charge of Moors Company untill we overtook them. Agreeably to this arbitrary mandate I remained here to the 22nd during which My mind was continually harrowed up to the higheſt pitch of Mortification, by repeated accounts from Albany that my Company was deſerting, that they had reſuſed to March under Cap^t Moore, that numbers under Guard & twenty abſent at one time, of which I informed Colo^l Johnſton, who conſulted with Gen. Green, then Commanding officer on long Iſland. He directed him to ſend me after my Company, gave me a letter to Colo^l Wayne ſtating the reaſons for his ſending me, and that it was by order of Gen^l Green. No time was loſt, having no baggage to get ready or to incommode me, my Cheſt & Cloths were gone on with the Comp^y taken by Lieut Smith. Imbarked in a Veſſel at New York for Albany, with Lieut^s Alexander & McClintie, Enſign Varnum & Doct^r Mouſe, mate to our Regiment; Alexander, McClintie & Varnum, belonged to Robiſon & Church's Companies, had been left behind when theſe Companies marched from long Iſland. Altho we made uſe of every effort, by land and water we did not come up with the Troops untill the 30th, who lay about half way between

Crown Point & Sent Johns, encamped on the west side of lake Champlain. After we came to Albany we marched to Fort George at the southerly end of the lake of the same name, crossed that lake in batteaus, taking my turn at the Oars, hour about, passed a landing place of about a mile and a half to Lake Champlain, continued our course in the same kind of Vessel down that lake with a Company of Indians from Ticonderoga, by Crown point. The wind being a Head the last day the Troops under Gen^l Sullivan going to Reinforce Gen^l Thompson & Arnold in Canada, did not venture out, but lay encamped on the shore, by which means, we overhalled them. I waited on Colo^l Wayne, gave him Johnston's Letter, and related the cause of my following the Company & refered him to the letter from Colo^l Johnston. Next morning, May 31st, there was a fine & fair wind down the Lake, orders were given for the Troops to embark. On the beat of the General the Tents were instantly struck, and the Troops hurried into the Batteaus. I was invited by Colo^l Wayne to take a passage in his boat.

The Boats were soon under way. From the best calculation I could make, there were about two Hundred Vessels, Tents were hoisted for sales. Col^l Waynes Division leading the Van, the whole made a most formidable and beautiful appearance—I presume, something like the Gretion Fleet going to the Seage of Troy—having a brisk and fair wind went rapidly on, but did not reach sent Johns till after dark, having sailed upward of Eighty miles. Next Day being the first of June, it rained very hard; lay in our Tents all day, the rain continued all night and untill ten o'clock next Morning, and the ground we encamped on being leavil retained the water, we all had got a good soaking. The return of the Sun was a welcome Friend—our Camp was on the low Ground near Fort sent Johns, about sixteen miles below the Isle aux Noix at the head, or what is called the enterence of the River Sorell. At S^t Johns the Current of the water is strong but not rapid, it gradu-

ally increas untill it arives to the head of the Rapids, about three miles below, from whence to Chamblee about the same distance it is a swift rapid, meeting a west branch of nearly the same seize, when the water becomes almost stationary, admitting large Vessels to sail up and down the sent Lawrence River. On the third the Troops marched by land to Chamblee about six miles, excepting a few to Man the Boats. I went in one of them, down the Rapids to Chamblee; we had a very swift Passage, and the good fortune to have none of the Boats cast away, as is sometimes the case on striking the Rocks when they are stove to pieces. On our arival at Chamblee, the Troops re-entered the Batteaus, and reached the Mouth or Junction of that River with the S^t Lawrence in the evening. Encamped on a beautiful level & sandy piece of Ground on the south east fork of these Rivers in froont of the sent Lawrence.

On the second of June while the Troops lay at sent Johns I rec^d the following note from Col^l Wayne—

“SENT JOHNS 2nd June 1776.

“Its Colo^l Wayne’s Orders that Captain Moore continues to Command Capt. Lacey’s Company untill such time as Capt Moores arives. The Colonel at the same time disapproves of Capt Lacey’s Conduct in proceeding without Cap^t Moores People which was Contreary to Orders, yet he will pass it over with impunity as he is Contious that Capt. Lacey was only anxious to be at the field of Action, and did not intentionally disobey Commands—he therefore requests Capt. Lacey to Act as a Volunteer Continuing his Rank untill the arival of Cap^t Moores Company.

“ANTH^y WAYNE,
“Col^l 4th Penn^y Regt.”

This was a Thunder Bolt, I had not foreseen nor expected, therefore taken by surprise, an Electricity that Vibrated through every nerve. Intirely among strangers, not a Confident, or a friend to consult with, Lieut. Smith & Ensign

Beaty were already so Humbled by Colo^l Wayne's tyranical and Haughty Treatment, were Completely Silenced. I had not an advocate, nor even a single Person who even seemed inclined to advise me what to do. I resolved to wait on the Colo^l. to know his reasons for this Order; his answer was—"It was his Orders & they should be obeyed." I reminded him that I had Lieut. Colo^l Johnston's Orders to Follow my Company, and that he had first consulted with Gen^l. Green, who advised him to send me, and that my motives were pure and laudable, and my conduct excited by the best intentions. That, being an elder Capt. to Moore, to have my Comp^y given him in my presence, to act as a mere Volunteer, without any Command, or indeed to be commanded myself by a Junior officer—having committed no offences, and contious of having committed no breach of Orders, was unjust. That if there was blame it lay with Lieut. Colo^l Johnston, without his permission I should not have followed the Company, and that I could not conceive my conduct any way reprehensible believing my motives most concienciously to be innocent. I looked upon myself highly degraded and injured, and begged the Colo^l to reconsider his Order; that if I was guilty of a breach of Orders, I ought in Justice to be first convicted before I was so severely punished. All I could say had no avail the Colo^l was inflexible.

However a Man may cloth himself with Tyroney, and lord it over others, a secret sting will still rest on his conscience, and his mind must condemn his Conduct. Sensible of this Feeling the Colo^{ls} mind condemned his actions, and to smooth it over invited me to a Dinner he had ordered in the vicinity of the Camp, by sending me the following note.

Colo^l Wayne's best Compliments waits on Capt^t Lacey, begs the favour of his dining with him on a Roasted Pig at 2^oClk this afternoon by the edge of the woods.

To CAPT. LACEY,
Present.

I thought it most advisable to accept the Colo^l invitation ; the Pig was well Cooked and very nice ; but I felt such a load of Degradation, of injured innocence, of the purest Motives of Patriotism, such a deadly blow to all my future hopes of Comfort or preferment under such an Absolute, such a Tyrent and Partial Commander, I had no appetite, nor could I eradicate the Ponderous load that hung upon my mind, dejection and dispair was evidently visible in my Countenance. Having embarked at the resk of my Life to oppose a foreign Tyrent, and, then meeting an implacable one at Home, my mind was inextricably enthralled.

On our arrival at the Mouth of the Sorrell River, I waited on Gen^l Sullivan, who had gone there before us. Show^d Colo^l Wayne's Order. He gave me fair promises, and assured me he would settle all differences between the Colo^l and me, and he would see I had Justice done me. On the next Day the 5th of June the Gen^l sent for me and ordered me express with letters to Gen^l Arnold at Montreall. A Post Chais or rather a common Chair without a Top—what they call in Canada a Callash—stood at the Door of the General's quarters. The letters were handed me by one of the Gen^l's Aids, with some hard money to pay the drivers at the end of each stage, and gave me verbal instructions how to proceed. I instantly jumped into the Carriall, to which was Geered a small Chunk of a Horse ; the Coachman drove off in full speed up the East side of the Sorrell River. We left Head Quarters about four °clock, and after two changes arived within six miles of Chamblee, having travelled all night. Crossed the river in a boat, persuid my course on foot to Lapraree and came to Montreall about twelve o clock, delivered my letters to Gen^l Arnold, with whome I dined. In passing up the River Sorrell I had an agreeable and fine prospect of the ajcasent Country. On the margen of the River and as far back into the Country as I could see the soil appeared to be of a Sandy loome & very Fertile, the banks and for some distance as far as I could see the land lay a considerable hight above the Water

in the River, but very level. Some of my Drivers could speak English, who informed me that back from the river their were a great body of swamp and Marshy Ground, and the Country uninhabited; along the bank and Margen of the River, the Villages seme to unite with each other, so that it might almost be said to be a string of Villages from the Chamblee to the mouth or Junction of the Sorrell with the St. Lawrence.

At every Cross Road or vicinity of a Church, of which there appeared not a few,—to each was erected a Cross or Crusifix atatched to a large post fixed in the ground; as we passed each my driver never failed to pull off his Hat, and make a low bow as he sat in our Carryall, turning his Face toward it, muttering at the same time a few words in French, I did not understand. I could not help reflecting on the Prejudice of Education on seeing these poor and ignorent Canadians so adroit in their devotion to these inanimate Posts of Wood.

About four o'clock the same day, June 6th, I received other Letters from Gen^l Arnold to Gen^l Sullivan at the Sorrell. The Gen^l ordered five men to accompany me, in a large Connoe. We hoisted a Blanket for a sail, having a fine fair & easy Wind down the River, untill we came to Lapraree, where we ware overtaken by a Squall of Wind & Rain. Steared for the shore, expecting every moment to be oversat, the waves runing like little Mountains. We were afraid to take down our sail, kep nearly before the Wind so as to make the first land in our course. Luckely we maid out to reach the land, but the instant our Connoe struck she sunk, fortunately for us the Water being shole we reeched the shore in safety. Being thus cast away on an Enemies Country, concieved it unsafe to apply to the Inhabitants for assistance, as none of us could speak a word of French, even if they were disposed to assist us, we could not make them understand what we wanted. Providentially, however, we discovered a Battau on the shore near the place where we landed, which we suppose had been either found

adrift or stolen by the Inhabitants and drawn out of the Water; it proved to be a good one with four Ores in it. After considerable efforts we lunched her into the River; the wind and storm abating, got her under way, altho the Waves were still in tremendous adjitation, and our new Vessel very leaky, continued our course down the River all night. In the morning the Wind shifted; being ahead we had hard roing. Having no Provision with us we landed on one of the Islands, of which the S^t Laurence abounds, got plenty of Bread and Milk of one of the Inhabitants, whome I offered Paper Money, but the Mistress of the House—the man not appearing—refused to take it, saying *No Bone*, I then paid her in Specie, when she seemed to be quite overjoyed, brought us more bread & Milk, and as well as she could invited us to Eat. We reentered our Boat and after hard rowing reached the Mouth of the Sorrell River about 10 o’Clock and delivered my letters to Gen^l Sullivan—having started precisely at 4 o’Clock P.M. on the 5th went to Montreall,—said to be 45 miles by Water, but more by land—delivered dispatches to Gen^l Arnold, received other from him and returned to Sullivan’s Head Quarters at the Mouth of the Sorrell, and delivered dispatches from Gen^l Arnold to Gen^l Sullivan by 10 o’Clock A.M. of the 7th, having performed the Toor in less than 2 Days. Travelled on foot from River Sorrel near Chamblee to lapraree opposite Montreall on the south side of the River S^t Laurence about 15 miles—the Road from the Sorrell to Lapraree was tolerably good, but swampy, was Coswaid in many places—here and there a habitation and improvement—the People appearing to live very poor—the Land level and broken by reason of the swamps, those parts laying above the Water appeared fertile & very Natural to Grass, and producing Strawberries in abundance. On my arrival at the Sorrell I found the Pennsy^a Troops had gone down the S^t Laurence, left this place the day before to reinforce Gen^l Thompson & Colo^l St. Clear, opposite the three Rivers, where the Enemy from Quebec had landed and

erected fortifications. Gen^l Sullivan rec^d me very Cordially, commended me for the expedition I had made, and advised me to stay with him, that in a few days he should join the Army below or they would return, when he would have the matter with Colo^l Wayne adjusted. I accepted his advice, and was determined not to Join Colo^l Wayne again, untill something more satisfactory took place between us.

June 8th, last night Gen^l Sullivan rec^d a letter from Gen Thompson advising him, that he proposed to attack the Enemy at the three Rivers by surprise, with his whole body this Morning. The river at this place was very wide, called lake sent Peters. The Army was to cross over in Batteaus, land above the three Rivers and attack the Enemy at Daylight—Early in the Morning we heard firing down the River, which we supposed to be the attack on the Enemy according to Gen^l Thompson's Letter. It was however, broaken and at intervils not like a General charge. We waited all this day in suspence without a word of intelligence from the Army. On the morning of the 9th we again heard the report of Cannon, tho singly, & soon discontinued. About 10 °Clk A.M. the Batteaus of the Army came in sight. In great anxiety we all hastned to the edge of the River to meet the Batteaus, but was sadly mortified to find Our Army had been defeated. That the Batteaus which transported over the Army being cut off by the E^{nmy} from the Troops who lost their way came up by detachment to the Enemies batteries, were driven back, finding the Enemy in Possession of the place where the Batteaus were left, took to the Woods and Swamps. Major Woods who was left in Command of the Batteaus and Baggage, found himself cut off from the American Army and discovering two of the Enemies Frigates under way ordered the Batteaus to push up the River. Having proceeded some distance & night coming on he halted with an expectation to meet with our Army, on their retreat where he remained till morning. The Ships of War Major Wood discovered under way the Day before, had entered lake S^t Peters, nearly abreast of

the Batteaus—finding himself in this precarious situation he ordered those in the Batteaus to proceed directly with them to the Mouth of the Sorrell—about 45 miles—with all possible dispatch, thus abandoning the Army, to make the best of their way, through horrid Swamps, up the North side of the River.

On the 10th by Order of Gen^l Sullivan crossed the River St Lawrence to the North side with a Scout of Ten Riffler men & Lieu^t Read, to proceed down the St Lawrence untill we met the Retreating Army. Proceeded through most Horrid Swamps, were almost devoured by Muskeetoos of a Monsterous seize and innumerable numbers, came into a very indifferent and Swampy Road, not meeting with a single habitation, which we followed untill after Dark, when we luckily fell in with the leading detachment under Cap^t Smith of the 6th Pennsy^a Regiment, with whome we returned leaving two of our men to direct those in the Rear the Rout to the mouth of the Sorrell. The troops being so scattered, they did not arrive untill the latter part or evening of the next Day. On the 12th of June, threw up a Breast Work of Sand in front of our encampment, Keeping a look out for the Enemy, who were duly waiting for a fair wind to their heavy Vessels up the Rapids into lake St. Peters, the only obstruction in their way here, and even up to Montreall. On the 15^h a Flag arrived from Gen^l Carlton with letters from Gen^l Thompson & Colo^l Ervine of the 6th Penny^a Regiment, who were taken Prisoners, advising they were used well by Gen^l Carlton. According to Report our loss was upward of three hundred missing, as very few were either killed or wounded at the three Rivers—it was presumed they were generally taken Prisoners. It appeared 17 were missing from my Com^y who according to Lieut. Smiths acc^t must all be Prisoners as the Comp^y never came in reach of the Enemies Muskets, and that the Vallient Cap^t Moore ran at the first fire of the Enemies Cannon, without returning a shot, being at too great a distance for the fire of Muskets to do any execution. On the night of

the 13th a Council of War was held at Gen^l Sullivans Head Quarters, at which it was decided that it was advisable for the whole of the American Army to evacuate Canada, and to consenter and make a stand at Ticonderoga. On the morning of the Fourteenth orders were given to retreat. The Baggage and stores of the Army were hurried into the Batteaus, and the whole proceeded up the River towards Chamblee. The wind light or contrary we did not reach the place untill the 16th altho. no halt was made by Day or night. The Army marched by land keeping about three miles behind the Fleet of Batteaus—when we came to Chamblee, a number of Canadien Carts were procured, some drawn by Horses & some by Men, the Baggage and many of the Batteaus were hauled up to a place called point dispare at the Head of the Rapids, about three miles, where the Boats were unloaded, and again lanchd into their proper Eliment—some of the Batteaus were drawn up the Rapids with long Ropes, the men drawing on the shore, some in the Vessel with long poles to keep it in Deep Water, the Men often up to their armpits in Water. I continued with the Boats in all the Bussel, which never seased all night and continued two Days. From point dispair we had to stem a heavy Current, tho not swift about three Miles to S^t Johns. We were several times alarmed by a report of the approach of the Enemy, which turned out on our good Fortune to be Falls alarms. About 4 °Clock on the afternoon of the 17th left St. Johns in a Batteau for the Isle Aux Noix with Ensigne Varnum and Doc^r Mouse, with about 25 soldiers to row the Batteau, being very heavy laden with Cannon Ball, and other Baggage, did not reach that Island untill next Morning almost wried to Death—the men began to Sicken very fast. On the 19th the remainder of the Army came in Batteaus & landed on the Island—as the rear of the Army left Sant Johns the Enemies Van appeared. On the 20th the greater part of our Batteaus with two Thousand sick & Invaleeds left this Island for Crown Point—among them were Lieu^t Smith and Ensign Beaty. The

Batteaus heavy loaded with stores & Baggage. I chose to remain still having good health—the Batteaus were to return for the remainder of the Armeý, as they could not all go, not having a sufficient number to transport them and the Baggage & Stores of the Armeý at the same time. We were perfectly safe here, and likely to remain so for some time, having distroyed all the Craft we could not get up the Rapids at the Village of Chamblee—the Enemy not having any to follow us—had no way to persue us by Water, untill they built others which would take them some time to accomplish. Eleven soldiers and two officers dyed yesterday—having only a Blanket each for his Coffin, and all consigned to one grave.

This Island is surrounded with lake Water, apparently stationary. The Shores on the Main appearing to lay low and marshey, grown up with Shrubs and swamp timber. The Island itself is low-level but drie and clear Timber; but what I conceive renders it unhealthy is a white Scum on the Face of the Water in the morning, which is driven by the Rippling of the Water on the shores of the Island, which by the middle of the Day becomes Peutrified by the heat of the Sun, and is very offensive to the smell. The Armeý was divided into two Divisions—the New England & New York Troops occupied the Eastern part of the Island, and the Jersey and Pennsylvania Troops encamped on the Western part. On the 22nd our Scout or rather look out party from toward Sent Johns sent word the Enemys whole or great part of his Armeý had arrived at that place, but we did not apprehend ourselves in any present danger.

Having nothing to do, curiosity led me to visit the New England Camp—here my Feelings were indiscribable, some men in and some out of Tents sick on the bear ground—infected with Fluxes, Fevers, Small Pox and over run with legions of Lice, and none but Sick to wate on one another. My eyes never before beheld such a seen, nor do I ever desire to see such another—the Lice and Maggots seme to vie with each other, were creeping in Millions over the Vic-

tims; the Doctors themselves sick or out of Medicine. The estimation in both Camps was that 15 to 20 die daily. I examined the Burying Ground of each Camp, found two large holes dug in the Earth, one for each Camp—while there I saw several Corps brought, carried by four Soldiers in a blanket, one holt of each corner. On their ariving at the pit or Grave, those next to it let go of the blanket, the other two giving a Hoist rolled the dead body into the pit where lay several bodies already deposited in the same way, with no other covering but the Rags in which they dyed, heads and points as they happened to come to the place. In this manner the burial continued all day, as soon as the breeth had left the unfortunate Victim, the body was thus laid on a dirty Blanket and toted off to the silent Toom, without a sie from a Friend or relative, or a single morner to follow it. In the evening the dirt in front of this General Grave, or deposit of the dead, was thrown over the Dead bodies leaving a new space open for the next Day. This seene of human retchedness & misery ingrossed my daily visits. The New England & New York Camp was the most infected with the smallpox scarcely a single one of whome survived. The whole Armeý was computed to be about five thousand of which it could not be said more than one third was fit for duty. Our Retreat was certainly a wise Measure, and was well conducted.

Twelve officers of the Sixth Pennsy^a Regiment imprudently went over to the Main on the West side of the Lake to drink sproos Beer with a Canadian inhabitant, were surprised by a party of Savages, who killed four, Tomihalked and most inhumanly butchered & scalped them, took six Prisoners—two only made their escape, one by being a small distance in the Woods at the time, the other an Ensigne, was in the House of the Canadien, on the instant of the alarm, sprang up into the loft, pulling a small ladder after him & closing a Trap Door remained undiscovered. The affair being in sight of our Camp, several Boats were immediately maned & pushed over to the Canadians—the In-

dians having effected their purpose and were gone before they arrived—they however brought over the Mangled Bodies of the four Officers.

Hitherto the rapid movements and Confusion of the Armeý on our Retreat made it impracticable to come to an inquiry with Colo^l Wayne, but as we had in some measure became stationary on this Iseland, and must remain so untill the return of our Batteaus, I conceived it a favourable time to remind the Gen^l, at least if nothing else could be done, it would be paving the way to a decision. On our arrival at Crown Point I therefore called on Gen^l Sullivan, at his Markee. He was very civil and polite, but said in the disorganized state of the Armeý, and as our Boats were Hourly expected, it was unadvisable to commence an enquiry at present, but assured me, on our arrival at Crown Point, where in all probability we should meet the other part of the Regiment, when he would most assuredly order an Enquiry, and that I should have full Justice done me, that as far as he could see he apprehended the Colo^l had used his Power with too imperious a discession. I replied that this was not the only instance I conceived the Colo^l had injured me, and that for some unknown cause to me, I had reason to think the Colo^l had formed a strong prejudice against me, that he had become my personal Enemy; that from his marked and decisive partiality I had nothing to expect in future but Hostility and unfriendly treatment, and that on some future occasion, I might inadvertently commit an Act, he might use to my disadvantage. Hitherto I knew myself safe and out of the Power of his Malice. I thought it most prudent under these Considerations to resigne my Commission, and offered it to him. The Gen^l refused to accept it, requiring me to be satisfied an investigation should be made as soon as possible and all matters made right.

June 24th, last night about thirty Batteaus returned from Crown point—they were this morning loaded with Baggage, Stores, Sick and Invaleads. I took my passage in one of them biding an eternal farewell to so hateful a place where

the scenes of horror were so prevelant; but before I leave it I must relate one Anecdote of myself. After my return from Head Quarters on the 23rd, I invited Lieut. Read and two or three other Pennsy^a Officers, my particular Friends, to my Tent. Having reserved a few Case Bottles of good old Spirits, I had brought in my Chest from Philad^a, not knowing when it might be most wanted. I had hitherto kep it concealed, such an article was a choice thing on the Iseland, and very little if any to be had there. I opened my Chest, drew out the treasure to the agreeable astonishment of my guests. We all sat too it in good Earnest, determined to smooth the Brows of care, and before tattoo beating were all handsomly Drunk. I remember only, that all my Companions were first fallen, & that I was the last up.

June 26th. This detachment reached the Isle of Mott last night, about 20 miles from the Isle Oix Noix. In the same Battau with me came Cap^t Willson & Doc^{tr} Johnston of the 6th Pennsy^a Reg^t and my good friend Lieut Read of the 4th. This Iseland is said to be out of what is considered the Bounds of Canada. It is covered with Green Timber; the troops incamped in the Woods on the North end of the Iseland; the weather being very hot the shade of the Trees was a comfortable convenience and an agreeable contrast to the peirsing rais of the Sun on the Iseland we had just left. The men however, still continued to Dye from 8 to 10 every Day. The Batteaus which brought us returned to bring up the Reer of the Army—those expected from Crown Point having joined them at the Isle Oix Noix; they brought the remnant of the Army on the night of the 26th to this place, and on the 28th the whole embarked and started for Crown point—the wind being ahead the Officers stood to the Ores Hour about with the Men. We did not reach that place untill the first day of July very much weries by Rowing, so many of the men being sick, and the Head or Contrary winds, very little or no use could be made of the Sails. On our arrival we found Gen^l Schuyler & Gates. The Com-

mand of the Army was assumed by Gen^l Gates—Schuyler and Sullivan left us for Albany. I found Lieu^t Smith & Ensign Beaty both Sick. We lay hear to the 9th—some of the Troops had gone on to Ticonderoga six miles to the southward at a narrow part or neck of the Lake, where the Fort of that Name stands, which had been first built by the French, and afterwards occupied by the British Army. At Crown point the Fishing in the Lake was very good, the Soldiers caught plenty—here we had good water to drink, for which we suffered much while on the Lake.

(To be continued.)